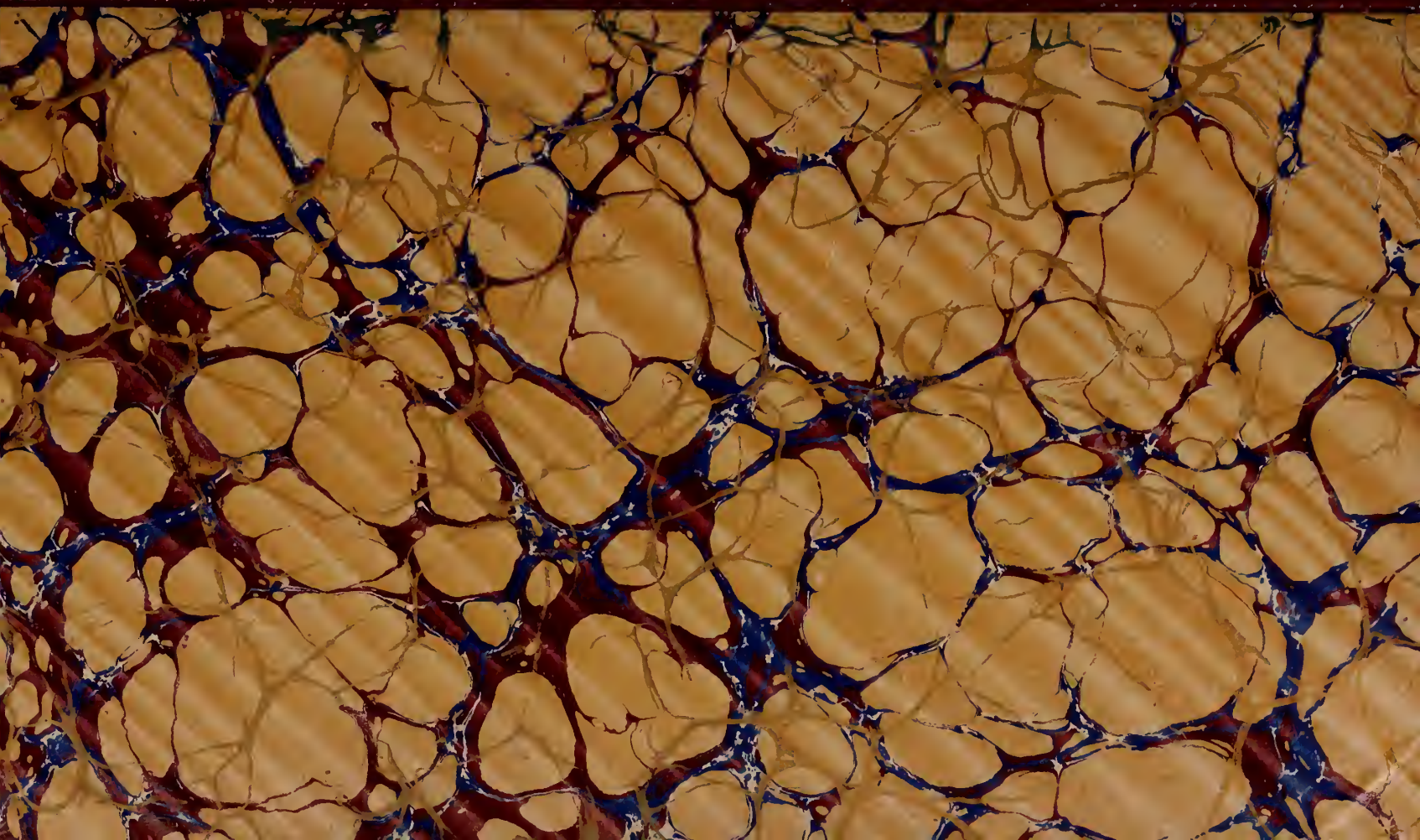

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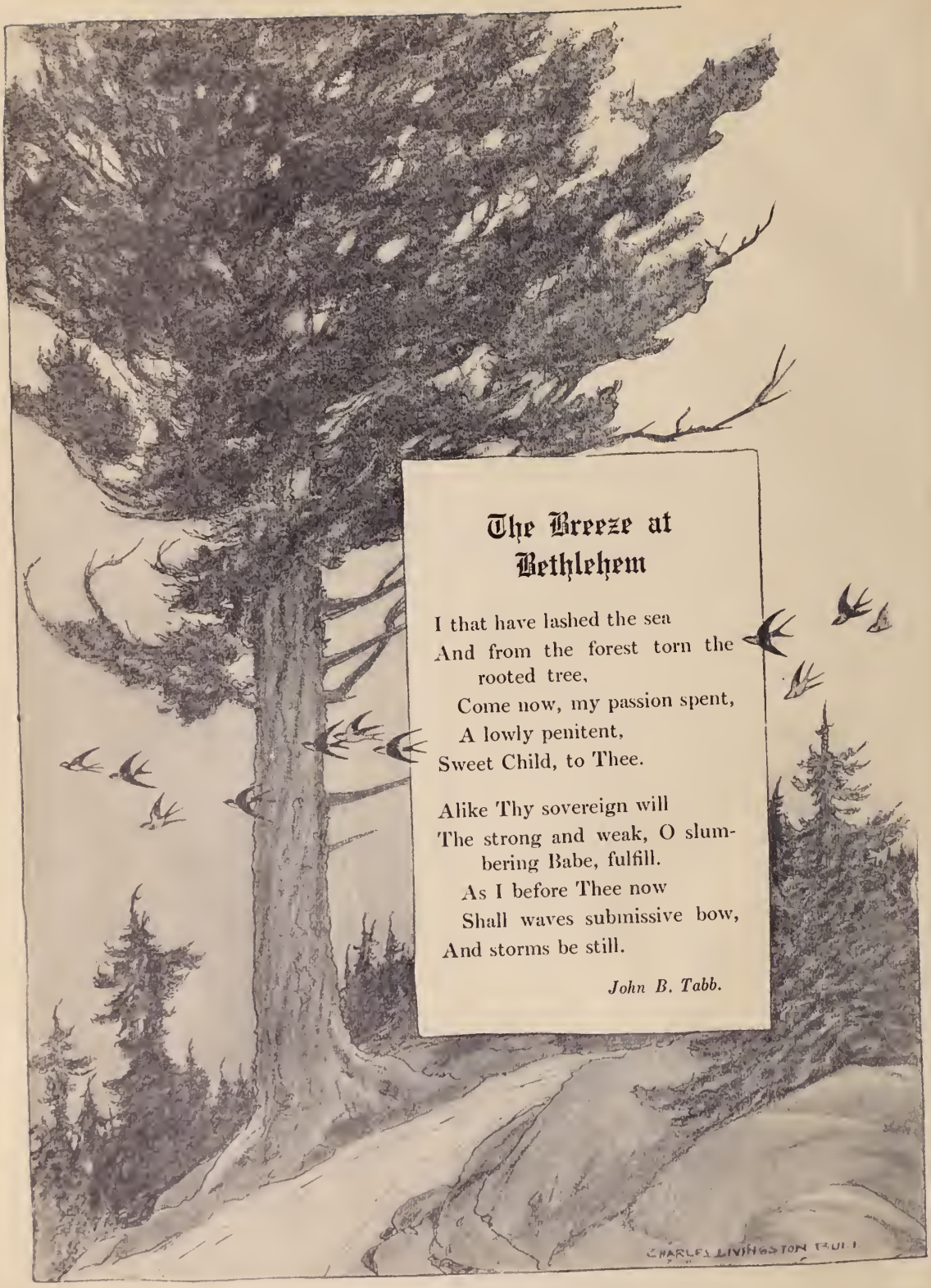

The Breeze at Bethlehem

I that have lashed the sea
And from the forest torn the rooted tree,
Come now, my passion spent,
A lowly penitent,
Sweet Child, to Thee.

Alike Thy sovereign will
The strong and weak, O slumbering Babe, fulfill.
As I before Thee now
Shall waves submissive bow,
And storms be still.

John B. Tabb.

Drawing by Charles Livingstone Bull. Kindly loaned by *Boy's Life*.

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WOMAN'S WORK

A Foreign Missions Magazine

Published by the Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Henry R. Elliot, Editor

VOL. XXIX. DECEMBER, 1914 No. 12.

December brings us to Persia and Syria, two of our oldest mission fields. How much of history and association comes to our minds as we think of these countries, so venerable in the history of the world as well as of missions. Persia, whence the Wise Men followed the Star; Syria, bringing always to memory King Henry's words to the Crusaders:

"Those holy fields
Over whose acres walked those blessed feet
Which fourteen hundred years ago were nailed
For our advantage on the bitter cross."

At times in this magazine we have given a brief account of the history of our mission work in the country which was the subject of the month. But interesting as is the record of the past, the magazine must primarily be the chronicle of the effort and achievement of the present. The glimpses which we can get through the eyes of our missionaries of their thronging activities crowd out historical records. But these are readily accessible to those interested, who may obtain for a few cents all the information they desire in the literature presented by the Boards.

For our January number the plate from which the inside of the back cover of this magazine is printed will be revised as needed. Any changes desired in the lists of officers of the Women's Boards should reach this office not later than December first.

Our readers will remember that in our October number we spoke of the plan of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee to open in London a Fund for the assistance of Continental missions, which are especially crippled by the war. In connection with this example of genuine Christian comradeship the Rev. Henry Forman of Gwalior, India, calls our attention to a somewhat similar occurrence in the troublous times of the Civil War. The Report of our Board for 1862 says: "A spontaneous movement was set on foot by His Honour the (English) Lieut. Governor of the Punjab to raise a special Fund, with a view of meeting the deficiency threatened, so as to enable the mission to carry on its work in every respect just as usual. And from the sum thus raised the mission received in the course of the year through F. Moore, Esq., of Lahore, the sum of Rs. 4,300."

Speaking to a great gathering of the Church Missionary Society in London last May, the Bishop of Madras said: "Our duty to-day is . . . to prepare for that mighty avalanche when fifty or sixty million people of India will be crowding into the Christian Church." What effect will it have on these conquests of the Prince of Peace if Great Britain calls a million Indian troops into the war? If the work were ours how hopeless we should feel! But it is God's work, the Church did not choose it. He who called us to it can sustain us in it.

At the Kennedy School of Missions in Hartford, Conn., a course of four lectures was delivered by Mrs. Chas. E. Patton, M.D., in this country on furlough.

An appeal has come from Germany to the American Bible Society for the Scriptures in German, Russian, French and Polish for use among the soldiers and for money to aid in their distribution. Response may be impossible owing to the difficulty in securing these from Europe or sending them from the small stock of such Bibles the Society now has on hand. American Christians are asked to aid this good object by their gifts.

DR. F. E. HOSKINS's most recent letter from Beirût, says:

"Our local situation grew steadily worse. The Ottoman Government gathers its unwilling conscripts from all sections of the country demanding that each soldier bring at least eight days' rations with him from his home together with a certain amount of money. . . . The financial situation is still very tense. It is almost impossible to obtain gold from any source except in small loans from natives of the country at a very high rate of interest. We understand that the situation is much easier in Egypt and our Mission Treasurer, Mr. Dana, may be obliged to go that far in search of money with which we and our mission helpers may secure the necessities of life. . . . Almost the only checks and drafts that have gold value are those on the great banking houses of London. Small amounts of these can now be cashed at very heavy discounts. Almost all the missionaries of the English-speaking societies have been recalled, we suppose mainly for financial reasons. Many have already left the country and more are going by every steamer. This will bring upon the Americans a greater burden than has ever before fallen on us and at the same time a greater opportunity. . . . We are all well and have decided upon the reopening of our work. We feel it first of all our clear duty to keep all our preaching and religious services as far as possible intact; second, to reopen all our boarding schools with the expectation that local finances will furnish us about the same amount of support as usual; and third, in connection with the native churches and communities, we will do all in our power to carry on the common schools."

PERSIA missionaries in this country tell us that eight weeks is the shortest allowance for a letter to go to or come from that country, and that via Bagdad is the safest route. Routes for outgoing missionaries are now available to all countries except Africa and Persia. Russia is withdrawing her soldiers and *gensdarmes* in the latter country, and as an instance of the advance in price of necessities the missionaries tell us that coal oil, on which they greatly depend, is now forty cents a gallon.

IN Teheran, on July twenty-first, Sultan Ahmed Shah Kajar assumed the throne of Persia. With his hands on the Koran he took the oath at the Parliament House and later, in his palace, placed the crown upon his own head, in Napoleonic fashion, offering prayers to Allah for the prosperity of his country. He is a little over seventeen, not enterprising, modern or educated and Persia can hope for little from his influence.

MISS HOLLIDAY says she feels "like Rip Van Winkle, just waked up," when her correspondents of the Northwest Board tell her of their voting experiences in Chicago.

ABOUT THIS TIME, as the old almanacs say, the Korea missionaries should be writing their articles to reach here by December fifteenth for the February number and the Japan missionaries to reach here January fifteenth for the March number.

STUDENTS of the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, India, had an opportunity recently to see a side of American life quite different from that which they know already. A traveling "Wild West" show came to town the last week in March and the lasso-throwing and shooting of "Young Buckshot," "Denver Bill" and "Chief Running Bear" were most attractive to the audience. Some of the Hindus expected American Indians to be white!

DR. MARY FULTON says that the two new doctors at Canton, Harriet Allyn and Martha Hackett, have their new laboratory in fine shape and that Miss Helen Stockton is getting the nurses into trained order; she adds that "the Chinese doctors are efficient and reliable and in demand far and wide—from Singapore to Sze-Chuen. Nothing is more encouraging than to see the influence of these Christian doctors and nurses, their presence means cleanliness—and Christ!"

LAST spring when General Francisco Villa loomed into such prominence in Mexico, the minister of the Mexican Presbyterian Church in Dallas, Texas, Rev. A. B. Carrero, carefully marked a copy of the Bible and sent it to the General. On the cover was printed: "This Book has made the United States and England great. And this Book will save Mexico."

THE missionaries who remained in Africa are in good health and in no personal danger.

Our Missionaries in Moslem Lands

AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES

PERSIA

Mrs. E. T. Allen,	Urumia	Miss Grettie Y. Holliday,	Tabriz	Mrs. J. A. Funk,	Hamadan
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Miss Helen T. Grove,	"	Miss Alice O. Ensign,	Hamadan		

Reinforcements: Miss M. E. Burgess, Miss Elizabeth Coan, Mrs. D. M. Donaldson, Dr. Mary R. Fleming, Mrs. R. E. Hoffman, Miss Dora Wick, Mrs. R. C. Byerly, working temporarily in Syria.

In this country: Mrs. C. H. Allen, 247 Bryant St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. C. Boyce, 5532 Kimhark Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. C. A. Douglas, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; Miss Ada C. Holmes, Franklinville, N. Y.; Mrs. J. L. Potter, Hackettstown, N. J.; Dr. Mary J. Smith, 317 W. Walnut St., Kokomo, Ind.; Mrs. C. C. Sterrett, Clifton Springs, N.Y.; Mrs. W. S. Vanneman, 85 Hooker Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. S. G. Wilson, 36 S. 6th St., Indiana, Pa.

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Miss Emilia Thomson,	"	Miss Dora Eddy,	"	Miss Amy G. March,	"
Miss Rachel E. Tolles,	"	Mrs. Geo. A. Ford,	"	Mrs. W. S. Nelson,	"

In this country: Dr. Mary P. Eddy, Care Rev. Condit Eddy, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Miss Bernice Hunting, Johns Ave., Bayside, N. Y.; Mrs. J. H. Nicol, 520 Fourth St., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

Back Among the Women of Syria

AFTER an absence of six years, one finds the old scenes quite familiar, on the whole, for changes are not so rapid in Syria as in America.

The enterprising young people are seeking their fortunes in other lands, and those left behind are reaping some benefits from contact with Western civilization. It is interesting to notice, all over the country, modern houses, built with money earned in Western lands.

Railroads, carriages and tram cars are gradually supplanting camels and other beasts of burden. But when one's destination is beyond the reach of these modern conveniences, the mountain paths are just as rough and stony, and the glare of the Syrian sun just as intense as ever.

Soon after my return Sidon Presbytery met in one of the villages on the slope of Mt. Hermon, quite beyond the region of carriages and improved roads. For the first time, a portion of one of the sessions was set apart for the consideration of work for women and I was asked to introduce the discussion.

It was most encouraging to see the interest shown by preachers and elders. The opinion was strongly expressed that no department of work was in greater need of attention in our churches. So many of the men have emigrated that the women now form the majority of the congregations in some places, while in former times the reverse was true. Many of these women are unable to read and all of them need instruction in the Bible and encouragement to greater activity in imparting to others the knowledge they have themselves.

The proposition that a stay of some length be made by the missionary in different villages, for the purpose of consecutive instruction of the women in the Bible, was welcomed most cordially by the members of presbytery. The climax was reached when the wife of one of our pastors, herself a graduate of Sidon Seminary, rose and added her testimony to the need and the hopeful benefit of such instruction. This was the first time a woman's voice had ever been heard on the floor of this presbytery, and many a woman in democratic America might have envied her Syrian sister her self-possession and clear expression of thought. From this beginning, who can tell what may grow, in the line of leadership in woman's work?

Apart from the education of girls in our schools, very little has been done in our mission in the way of organized work for women. We are thinking and talking of plans, and trying to use the opportunities given us for entering into the life of the women and helping them upward. In Jedaideh, where several of us spent a portion of this summer, we had large gatherings of women and girls at our weekly meetings, reaching as high a number as sixty. It was my privilege to meet with larger or smaller companies on various Sabbaths in five other villages in the district about us.

The field is large and the need great. We need to look up for our strength and guidance to Him who is able to open the closed doors and to show us how to use His Word effectively.

All over the country the people are under a cloud of anxiety and fear. War is the all-absorbing topic. Men have been drafted for the army, and one assessment after another made for clothing and feeding the soldiers. Great distress threatens, for there is very little money in circulation and people are not able to lay in their usual supplies for the winter. If this trouble opens hearts to the message of the Gospel, it will be indeed a blessing in disguise. God grant it may be so, and give us grace to turn troubled souls to Him.

(*Mrs. W. K.*) *Elizabeth N. Eddy.*

Sidon.

Items of Interest in Syria

An Arabic newspaper of recent date contained the following item: "There has been organized in the city of Beirût a society of Syrian Moslem women whose object is the uplift and teaching of young Moslem girls. The society has agreed that those who are taught by it must teach later on in their own Moslem schools to help uplift other Syrian women. The society is composed of honorable and reputable women. The members are divided into two classes, honorary and active, and they will spend their money on girls not able to pay for themselves. This society, called the 'Awakening Syrians,' will prove an inspiration and a blessing to the country. May God take them by the hand!" The organization has applied to the American School for Girls, where they wish to send several pupils. It is a privilege to give them encouragement and advice.

Anyone who reviews the history of our mission will find that when the missionaries first came to this country, ninety years ago, not a woman could read. They began by taking two or three girls into their homes and teaching them there. Among these missionary mothers were Mrs. De Forest, Mrs. Mary Ford and Mrs. Wm. Eddy, my own mother, and from among those early Syrian pupils has come a long line of most excellent women whose children and grandchildren are to-day the strength of the Syrian Church.

In contrast to this picture of the past I recently received the following invitation: "The School *Zahret-el-Ahsan* (Flowers of Benevolence) will lift the veil from the bust of the honored Mrs. Emily Sursock, President of the Society, at four-thirty in the open court of the school. Speeches, poems and music will fill the programme. We invite you to join us on this happy occasion." I went because I am very much interested in this Greek Orthodox School, which is entirely supported by funds from this country; the principal giver and collector of funds is Mrs. Sursock. Among the teachers are two Swiss Protestants. Over twelve hundred persons came to the unveiling. Consuls, the Governor of Lebanon, the *élite* of Beirût, were there. The Greek Bishop unveiled the bust and later, when I congratulated him, he replied: "We congratulate you and ourselves." One person remarked: "We need not feel badly if the bust does not resemble Mrs. Sursock, it will cause us to think more of her deeds than her looks." Mrs. Sursock pays for a patient

in our Lebanon Tubercular Sanatorium. We are drawing nearer in all our philanthropies, as is also evidenced by the fact that the Russian Consul General is an active member of our Public Reading Room Committee.

The women's class of our Syrian Church is of special interest. Not a healthy, sound woman is among them; some lame, some halt, some blind. Not one can read, but this year they committed twenty-four portions of Scripture. At their annual gathering sherbet and cake were served in honor of my recent recovery from pneumonia. Twelve Bibles were given to different members who had attended a certain number of years. These Bibles are used by their children and grandchildren, who are learning to read.

MRS. SURSOCK STANDING IN FRONT OF THE BUST UNVEILED IN HER HONOR

Sent by Mrs. F. E. Hoskins.

An interesting commencement was that of the Church of Scotland Schools for the Jews where numerous prizes were given for excellence in Bible study. We should have more money to translate good books into the Arabic language for use as prizes on such occasions.

We have a day school in Beirût over which I exercise a general oversight and in which our daughter Jeannette taught singing, English and gymnastics. The teacher is a rare woman and has kept the attendance up to about a hundred girls, among whom are a number of Moslems. Three of the pupils recited the Shorter Catechism without a mistake, for which each one received a Bible with her name on the cover.

Mestas Barakat, M. D., a St. Louis graduate, offered her services to the Governor recently, to treat the women confined in the prison in Beirût. This offer was gratefully accepted.

We read much of conferences whose object is how to reach the Moslems, of literature for Moslems, all very good in their place, but just now there are open doors of mercy which we should like to enter. Many Moslem women whose relatives are in the war are reduced to abject poverty of which their station in life will not allow them to speak. If we can visit them and, as we did last year, give flour to sustain their bodies and ask God's help to provide spiritual food to their fainting souls, there is an open door we should enter.

The panic caused by the war is indescribable. Beirût looks deserted, horses are commandeered and household effects are confiscated when the money is lacking to pay the fine of thirty pounds exacted for non-compliance. European banks are closed, and the price of foreign food supplies is still going up.

Jeremiah told the Jews in captivity "to seek the peace of the city" where they were and pray to God for it: "in the peace thereof shall ye have peace." We make it our attitude to pray the Lord of peace to help us be a blessing in Beirût at this time.

(*Mrs. F. E.*) *Harriette M. E. Hoskins.*

The Struggle in Syria

ON the first of July a congenial missionary party, including Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle and Mrs. Wm. K. Eddy, left New York *en route* for Syria via England. Passing down the English Channel we skirted the northwestern coast of France, crossed the broad Bay of Biscay, sighted the Spanish and Portuguese coast, and reached the quaint old town of Tangier on the African shore just as the sun rose and two French frigates saluted and dressed ship in honor of the French Independence Day. Thence to British Gibraltar and French Marseilles. At Port Said, at the northern entrance to the Suez Canal, fortune favored us in the presence of a small Austrian steamer ready to sail for Beirût. The following afternoon Beirût harbor was reached. As the steamer came to anchor numbers of small boats crowded about the gangway. When official permission was received, with a simultaneous rush, dozens of porters pushed up the ladder and shouted and fought for possession of the baggage. Arabic salutations passed back and forth between friends. This characteristic Oriental scene was a vivid reminder that our furlough was at an end and we were once more under the star and crescent. We had reached the beloved Syrian shores. We rode twenty-eight miles down the coast to Sidon, our home.

Hereafter the members of Sidon Station will live in three different places. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart D. Jessup and family, with Mr. Frederick Ford, will live in the Gerard Institute, two miles distant on one of the Lebanon foothills. Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Ford are at their home halfway out to the Institute, and in the Seminary compound in the city are Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Scherer, Miss Brown and Miss Dora Eddy, and Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle with Mrs. Eddy in the house vacated by Mr. Jessup. A private telephone system, enjoying a precious Government permit, connects these houses and schools, adding a unique western touch that cannot perhaps be duplicated elsewhere in the Turkish Empire! The removal from the old house to the new and attempts at settling were pleasantly interrupted by frequent callers whose hearty welcome was ample assurance of their affection and respect. Specially cordial was the greeting extended to Mrs. Eddy after an absence of six years. Much effort was expended in catching up the threads of business and policy, dropped fourteen months before. The station account books were straightway handed over by the temporary treasurer, with all their attendant problems. We were anticipating a busy, progressive year of work. Then fell the crushing blow—the colossal European war—and plans and work were checked. The Beirût banks closed; a futile attempt was made to draw cash for the August accounts; drafts on London were worthless; business was practically suspended. The Government instituted a wholesale military conscription, calling for all men between twenty and forty-five years of age. Many hid themselves or fled to free Lebanon rather than serve in the army or pay two hundred dollars in lieu of service.

Horses, mules and camels were commandeered in a ruthless way. Many a poor man lost his means of livelihood as his mule or camel was led away by soldiers. Some of these unfortunate owners followed their animals to the Government center in the vain hope of getting cash value. Grain was seized on the threshing floors and from granaries and houses. Soldiers entered shops and ordered porters to carry away bags of sugar and rice. Cloth and clothing were taken. Shopkeepers were compelled to pay large sums of money. Yet Turkey is not at war. Nearly two months have passed and the situation does not improve. The missionaries have been besieged for help, but what little ready money there was in the treasury has melted like the morning dew. Pitiful tales come daily to our ears. And these are but the first two months, when even the poorest house-

hold has *something*. What the condition will be, if the war continues into the winter, the tender heart shrinks from picturing! Undoubtedly work must be provided for those who have been forced to idleness.

Into this gloomy picture of want and anxiety the Syria Mission felt that some coloring of hope must be infused. A letter to the Syrian employees and church communities was prepared, stating our purpose—if possible—to continue all present work and to complete all salaries up to the end of next summer. As it is known that many charitable and educational institutions of other nations are suspending their work in Syria, this definite statement of the American Mission will hearten all classes of the community—preachers, teachers, parents, pupils, servants, tradesmen, friends.

SIDON. (*Rev.*) *Geo. C. Doolittle.*

Persian Pearls

[These verses appeared in a somewhat altered form in *Our Moslem Sisters*. We give our readers the original version as read by Mrs. Wilson at the Biennial Assembly of the Philadelphia Board in Pittsburgh last Spring.—EDITOR.]

FAR away in the isles of Bahrein,
Down under the depths of the sea,
The Persian diver gathers shells
For the goodly pearls there may be.

And what is the price of pearls?
A merchantman once for one
'Tis said gave gladly all he had
And counted the deed well done.

And what is the price of souls?
The price was set so high
The Son of God gave all He had
And came to earth to buy.

Submerged as in the sea
Are the souls of Persian girls.
Ah! who will dive to the very depths
To gather these hidden pearls!

They are gems for our Saviour's crown,
More precious in His sight
Than are the pearls of Persia's king,
His glory and delight.

Annie Rhea Wilson.

Two Brides from Faith Hubbard School

IT was a glad day when three fine young men, all Armenians, graduated from the American Boys' School, and from the Medical School two Jews and one Armenian. The latter nationality has now the honor of giving this, the first woman physician to get a diploma in Persia. It was a glad day for us too, as she was first a graduate of Faith Hubbard School; then one of the best teachers we ever had. It was a loss to the school to part with her when she began the study of medicine, especially as she was the only one we ever had who had a mathematical mind. That may be the reason that her calculations about her life were all verified.

The first proposal that she study medicine came from one of the chief men of the Armenians. He came one day to say, "That girl squints, she will never get a husband and she is so clever she should study medicine." Her father was dead and her mother's cousin was the wife of him who made the proposal. As a tiny child the girl was called "The Fly," she was so quick in her movements. When Dr. Field came she agreed to take her as a student.

Contrary to her relative's prophecy she married; her husband was also educated and they now have two dear little children. Her medical skill is not the best thing about her. The best

is that she is such an earnest, consistent Christian, a true wife and a wise mother. Persia's greatest need to-day is just such wives, mothers and doctors.

The physicians who have been trained by our Persia doctors compare favorably with any I have seen anywhere. One of them visited London last winter and was honored with the friendship of Sir William Osler and other men of note in the medical world. Sir William and Lady Osler had him visit them at Oxford and showed him much kindness.

SOME OF PERSIA'S CHRISTIAN WOMEN WHO DARE TO APPEAR WITH FACES UNVEILED

Miss Annie Montgomery in the background.

This has been a year when more untoward things happened in our school than ever before and the last is the heaviest blow of all for the school. Our matron and head teacher, who has been with me for thirty-two years, has been in the hospital for a month and is only partially recovered now. When I first came she came to the school a tiny child, as soon as she was able began to teach and has been like my right hand for fifteen years since she took the added duties of matron.

The mother of one of our dear girls came to ask permission to have her betrothed. The child was only twelve but as it was a rare chance for a girl as poor as she and the suitor was a young man of suitable age, I gave permission and the young man came and told me of his plans in manly fashion. Not long after he and the mother came to get the girl to go home to his village and I said she could not be sent away till after the wedding. Then I found that instead of betrothing her they had had the marriage ceremony and she was his wife. The next morning I was up before light, took her little sister, one of my precious dolls and two Gospels and trotted off on my own old feet to say good-bye. I was just in time to catch them before they mounted the donkeys. I wish I had a snapshot of the weeping bride and all the friends. The poor girlie, with my arm round her, stood in the quiet side street while I prayed for a safe journey for her, not only through this short way but through life and to the Father's house above.

I can testify that "not one good thing has failed of all that He has promised" to me since I left all that I loved to follow His command thirty-three years ago, or since I was born on the nineteenth of September, sixty-seven years ago.

(*Miss*) *Annie Montgomery*.

HAMADAN.

MOST of all I have enjoyed my little girls' school—a great innovation here as it is the first time in all the history of the place that a girl has been *taught to read*. The girls have been as enthusiastic and eager to learn as I have been to teach them and they have not allowed even blizzards and deep snow to keep them at home, although they have no warm garments. They wear only coarse cotton, usually red, two garments, the full drawers and long gown reaching from neck to ankle, with girdle at waist. . . . My rude room is paradise to them. Women have often said, "This room is paradise." Their own are dark and filled with smoke in the winter. The three most advanced girls are ready to begin reading the Testament and are so delighted, for this is the thing to which they have been looking forward. . . . We had such quantities of snow last winter; at one time we had nine feet on the level and all was so beautiful.

(*Mrs. E. W.*) *Mary C. McDowell.*

ASHITHA, Turkey.

Touring in West Persia with Miss Holliday

One never makes a tour without learning something new; in this case the lesson was to avoid taking the post under the impression that one could hire a vehicle to be under one's own control, using the post horses and traveling respectably by daylight, with the proper sleep at night. This delusion was dispelled by the order to present ourselves at the post office Monday evening. There we waited till shortly before midnight, when about eleven people, with their luggage and the mailbags, were packed into a large open wagon with no seats or springs, where they balanced themselves on the loads as best they might. It began to rain slightly as we set out, it kept up a gentle shower off and on till morning, when it settled down to serious business. By evening we had accomplished half the journey to Salmas and rested in the post house at Tasoueh till about midnight. The next morning we got another wagon for Diliman, where we remained two nights and then left for Khoy. We were very late in starting, as our driver stopped to have all the four horses shod; he did not calculate for the deep, sticky mud we found on the other side of the Khoy pass, which soon made it evident we must stop at a caravanserai for the night, which meant till Monday, as the next day was Sunday. We got into Khoy the eighth day after leaving Tabriz, after much toil through the liquid mud.

In Khoy we have two houses situated in separate quarters, one of which is occupied by our preacher there. The other, which contains the rooms for visiting missionaries and a meeting room, is considerably out of repair. Part of the house is cracked and a good shock of earthquake would make it very unsafe. We had two light earthquakes while we were there, but not enough to do any damage. The greatest drawback to work in Khoy in winter is the deep mud, which at times really keeps one a prisoner in the house, as the streets are almost impassable.

The work was partly for Armenians, partly for Moslems; much of it came to the house, as a Syrian Protestant doctor, temporarily in Khoy, was receiving patients in the mornings in our house. The women, with some men, came to my room to wait for him every day, which gave a good opportunity to talk with them. Sometimes the doctor himself would be there at prayer time to lead in prayers and speak to them himself. A number of meetings were held for Armenians. Some of our graduates and former scholars keep up their profession of Christianity and Protestantism, some have lapsed and live about as the other Armenians do. I had long been desirous of having a lodging in the walled city, but the way had not opened to secure one. Now it was made possible by the presence of the Russians, which has made great changes in every way, some for the better, some for the worse. The country and the roads are very much safer; Moslem fanaticism is kept down and fear has taken the place of the old-time arrogance of the religious leaders. It must be said that the men are kept in hand as much as possible. . . Some excesses do take place; there has been a terrible influx of immorality and drunkenness, also with such a great addition to the populace the price of living is much increased. So much wood is burned that if mines are not opened or some other source of supply discovered it looks as though the available fuel would soon be exhausted. Preparations for a railroad are being pushed; road improvement has been introduced, to the great disgust of the rural population, who do not relish being forced to furnish labor and money, as well as material for repairs, as they do not themselves object to the mud, which is a temporary evil, rather to be regarded as a visitation of Providence. The people view all changes with diverse feelings; the nominal Christians and non-Moslems rejoice, only fearing a possible withdrawal of the Russians, while the Moslems secretly long for a day when they may again have their country in their own hands and restore

the old régime, or at least govern themselves, a hope probably never to be realized. It is very hard on the wild tribes to have to keep the peace and abstain from robbery and violence. A Koord came into Heft Diwan to buy a pair of shoes; hearing the price, he was much grieved, saying, "Never in all my life till now have I paid money for shoes; whenever I saw what I wanted I had only to take them from the feet of the wearer, but now the Russians will not allow that any more!"

One is impressed by the fact that the army is like a great machine in the hands of the Russian Government, both soldiers and officers being subordinated entirely to outside authority. The men are conscripts, not even receiving pay; they get about seventy-five copecks in money per month, which may keep them in tobacco and such indulgences. Most of them are mere boys, counting the days until they can return to their homes, which many of them will never see again, as the death rate is not low and all Persia offers them is a grave. It is piteous to see how afraid the Moslems are of them, especially the women; experience fully justifies their terrors, as some dreadful things have taken place.

While in Khoy we had the pleasure of a visit from Miss Grove of Tabriz, who remained nearly a month. She was a great help in every way. I cannot forbear expressing the hope that she may soon be able to detach herself from exclusively educational work and begin to take a large share in the department of evangelistic touring, which so much needs more women workers. In visiting the Khoy ladies, I often met their young sons and other relatives, who began to come to our house for morning and evening Turkish prayers, as well as at other times. I was disappointed in my hope of having visits from the Moslem ladies. We heard that the husbands of the women objected to their coming, for fear they should become Christians. When we saw them at their own homes, they were glad of religious conversation, reading and prayer and sometimes asked for it.

A CAMEL CARAVAN TAKING ON ITS LOAD OF RUGS IN FRONT OF THE CARPET MANUFACTORY IN HAMADAN
Taken by Mrs. C. H. Allen.

The Russian patrol guard began to drop in on us while making their rounds. They would sit as long as they could, without neglecting their military duty, reading the Russian Scripture portions aloud, or silently to themselves. One morning we had several Young Turks, most of whom had sympathized with the popular movement, some having been actively engaged in it, when suddenly the door opened and in walked five or six Russian soldiers with guns and other warlike accoutrements. There was a fluttering as of pigeons when a hawk is seen; our Moslem visitors evidently believed themselves trapped, and their only thought was of flight; the other young men were just as anxious to re-

assure them and convince them they had nothing to fear; neither our words nor those of the Russians were believed, and the Khoy young men came no more. Our position is somewhat embarrassing, as we must maintain a strict neutrality between all parties, being friends to all, but partisans of none. . . .

One Protestant German soldier came and told of their being placed under stricter regulations; he was free to come, as being the buyer for his company, but a friend, who was also a real Christian, was not allowed to leave the barracks. Both were eager for religious reading and it was a pleasure to talk to this one. Several of the Germans said they meant to emigrate to America as soon as free.

When we went over to Salmas the change of air, food and water helped us all. We were in the Armenian village of Heft Diwan a month. We hoped to see the Jews, who are commonly very accessible, but it was too near their Passover season for us to do much. One would think when people are engaged in religious services it would be the best time to draw their attention to the things of God, but it is really the worst time, as they are so engaged in what may be called the cult of the body, absorbed in the thought of what they shall eat and drink and wherewithal they shall be clothed. The Jews, as I fancied, feared to have us enter their homes for fear we might bring leaven in some form, as everything, doors and windows, even the great bake ovens, had been diligently washed. One Jewish boy confided to us that he hated the Passover house-cleaning! Some of the Jews say the nation made a mistake in rejecting Jesus as the Messiah; but they do not seem to think they can separate from their people and accept Him individually. It is more an abstract subject of talk with them than a practical issue. Most Jewish men listen with keen interest to the explanation of prophecy in regard to their nation, bringing out their Hebrew Scriptures to compare with the Turkish.

In Heft Diwan we had meetings and good visits with Armenians. A group of boys and girls appeared hungry to hear of Christ and came often on week-days, as well as Sundays. They eagerly bought as many copies of the single Armenian Gospels as we had with us. The present condition of things among the Armenians is better in regard to revolution and infidelity. The teachers are not, as heretofore, avowed atheists and anarchists, but believe in God theoretically and are moral men. Several have had their training under American Protestant auspices in orphanages in Turkey and schools in Persia. One of the old set, an avowed infidel, died not long since; in his last months he studied the Bible and accepted Christ as his Saviour; his wife, who is also dead, as I heard, passed through the same experience.

The last week of April we returned to Tabriz. We have seen many people on this tour and much to encourage us in tokens that the Lord's work is progressing; at the same time, I was never so conscious of strong adverse influences.

TABRIZ. (*Miss*) *Grettie Y. Holliday.*

PERSIA'S PRIMITIVE THRESHING MACHINE

VIEW FROM A ROOF IN HAMADAN OF CRO
The tent in the open space represents the Camp of Hosein, whose death this procession annually commemo

Housekeeping in Persia

A "LUXURIOUS MISSIONARY" TELLS HER TALE

SOMETIMES I feel as though perhaps I *had* accomplished a few things since I came here in spite of the fact that it didn't seem that I was doing anything special when I was simply taking up the necessities as they came along. If you enjoy attacking new problems it isn't anything after all, though it may sound so to one reading from the vantage point of America, that instead of sitting down at the telephone in the morning to do the day's ordering you must tell the cook, who knows nothing about your tastes, the quantities you eat, the amount you are willing to pay (for they always charge according to that, and the servant's commissions are included in the price named to you); and what you want for the day in a new language with entirely different weights, different standard of values, without knowing what is in the bazaar exactly, and remembering that the various cuts of meat are quite another thing from what they are at home; that in looking to the supplies on hand you must see if new yeast must be made, butter churned, sugar, spice or salt ground, or drinking water sent for; that you must plan long enough ahead to have fresh cereals made in the handmill, flour ground from the wheat in your huge earthen *khoms*, cornstarch, chocolate, baking powder, soda, etc., brought out from England or America, which *may* take a year! Then instead of a charge account to be paid by check at the end of the month, one has to have servants buy everything, even to dress goods, which means keeping accounts with each servant daily in money entirely new as to values and names. One has to dictate to the cook his cook-book from a to z, in a strange tongue about strange dishes and foods, some to be made from ingredients which he never heard of, such as tapioca or chocolate, instead of being able to say "make this or that for dinner." Of course it is easier to order canned vegetables, jams, cakes, fruits or meats from the shop when you are caught in an emergency instead of having to can all your own vegetables and fruit and after they are gone, know you can get no more until the next year, whether or no; and buying your little piece of corned beef or dried beef just when you feel like it is much more convenient than getting fresh meat at the one season of the year when you can buy beef at all, and after corning and drying it yourself having to take care of it, and finally eat it up in a hurry because the weather has changed sooner than you expected and it is beginning to spoil. There are really more than a few things

PROCESSION ON THE TENTH OF MOHARREM
black figures with white face cloths are women, those with black hats are men. Taken by Mrs. C. H. Allen.

when you *try* to think of them which seem to make the looking-after-a-home problem here harder than in America, and yet when you come actually to do it, it is not so difficult as it sounds, and although it is a very nice feeling to have your friends and relatives think you are doing something to inspire them with at least a passing glance of wonder at your prowess, still in your heart of hearts you know you don't deserve it, for they would all do the same thing equally well, if not better, if they had to!

One's greatest longing sometimes is for an hour of time to concentrate on any one thing. Yesterday I thought I would take an hour when the others were away to have a little quiet study. I was seated exactly five minutes or less between the following interruptions: 1. Jafar's boy came with the milk (our cow has gone dry) and I had to strain the milk and wash his pail for him. 2. Baji came to say that the woman had come to help grind a few *mans* of corn we had been able to buy for cornmeal, and I would please unlock the door of the room where they were to work and then go to the cellar with her while she got some wood for the fire there. 3. Dr. Funk had a few minutes off from his dispensary work and came in to make some inquiries. 4. Baji had by this time started and came to show me a sample of the cornmeal to ask if it were fine enough. 5. Mohamet came for the key to the cellar to put away a load of the camel-thorn from the desert that we use to start fires with. 6. Mary came in to get the raisin-seeder which I had borrowed from Miss Montgomery and which was now to go to Mrs. Hawkes. By that time I had to go to school. In the afternoon I tried again. This time as follows: the man who brings our drinking-water from the edge of the city came to get the earthen jars for it, which he puts in a frame on his donkey's back, and the cook was out at the bazaar. 2. Baji came to ask something about the corn. 3. A servant came with a note enclosing tuition. 4. Pashah came for the key to the oilroom to put away a new can of oil. 5. Baji came for the money to pay the woman who had been grinding. 6. Pashah came to bring me the eggs his hens had laid that day!

I saw recently a reference to the old complaint made at home that missionaries must be living in altogether too much luxury to be able to afford three and four servants while the people who were helping to support them could have but one, and sometimes not that. I just thought how nice it would be if they could only exchange with us a bit and experience the "luxury" of the four servants! I wished I could ask the critics a few questions such as "How would you like to be dependent on a servant to buy every few cents' worth

of cloth or ribbon, not to mention the eatables for the family? How would you like to have to wait until a servant is free to go with you when you wish to step around the corner or make a call? How much other work could your one servant accomplish if, in addition to cooking all the meals, boiling all the drinking water, setting and waiting on the table, keeping your kitchen clean and washing the dishes, he had to go to the bazaar every day and haggle and bargain for all your food, and had to kill, pick, and clean every fowl or bird, hare or fish which you eat? (Of course the hare and fish are killed when they arrive, but that is all.) Of course you can say that you would have those things very seldom, but if lamb, and once in a while some beef, were all the meats you get in addition, you would have to have them sometimes. Then I would ask how the lady with one servant would send to the post office a mile or more away for the two posts a week? It is necessary to send more than once for each of them in the winter, for they are often delayed, and there is no telling when they will arrive. I would ask her how she could send thus for the mails, send her letters twice a week, and send on still another day for stamps or to register a package, for the post office people will not do these things at the same time they take or give letters; how she would get about the city after dark; how she would get flour or cornmeal, salt, pepper or spices without someone to clean and grind them for her; how she would get ice in the summer without someone to send way off to the ice house for it; how she would communicate with her fellow-missionaries, native helpers or friends when there is no telephone or city post; how she would make calls in the homes of the native women she came to help if she had to send word ahead to ask permission to come at such a time, according to the custom of the country, and had no one to send; how she would keep her house warm if she had to have a stove in each room she used, and had to use wood because there was no coal; how she would keep her mud roofs useful as roofs in winter if she had no one to shovel the snow off as fast as it came down; how she would have the occasional "luxury" of a tub-bath if she had no way of getting the water hot or to the tub except a servant brought it from the spring or well outside the house, heated it over a fire in the laundry and then dipped it out again for the tub upstairs? She might be one of those who call the houses of the missionaries luxurious, in comparison with those around them, because when the missionary planned the house for himself and his successors, he made the little bathroom on the first floor with only a wall between it and the kitchen, and a pipe of tin running through this with funnel beside the stove and spout over the tub, and a drain through the floor for the water to run off—such things being unknown to the native resident, as he never heard of a tub-bath. Of course, after a journey through a country where you cannot find even a few drops of water to bathe your face in at the stopping places, such a bathroom does seem a bit luxurious, but the missionary finds bathing necessary to his health and he finds this way saves the time of the servants. I could add many

A NATIVE OF HAMADAN. Sent by Mrs. C. H. Allen.

more questions, such as "How would you get your washing done if every pailful of water had to be brought from the spring and poured into earthen tubs and a big copper *dig* for boiling, and after being used dipped out again by the pailful? How would you have your garden with its precious vegetables, which you cannot buy in the bazaars, in a land where all the water has to be brought in a system of ditches, opened and closed with a spade as needed, until the snows are gone from the mountains and the rivers dried up, and then watered by hand from the well? Or how could you get along with your one servant if you lived in a part of the city where there was not even a well and the water had to be brought on a man's back for laundry, baths and cooking, and from even a greater distance for drinking? What if there were no police in a country full of thieves, to guard your property, and you had to have a man constantly on the place to look after it and answer the call of the knocker on the big wooden gate at the entrance? And what if you had to serve tea to every guest whenever he or she arrived? A doctor has to have a horse too, to be cared for, and when you send wheat to the mill it takes the best part of the day and sometimes night of one servant to sit by and watch it while in the mill, for fear it will be stolen or exchanged for poorer. Mohamet went yesterday forenoon and got back about eight this morning. Some big man came along perhaps and took his turn. Our helpers' wages aggregate about fourteen dollars a month. Even if the missionary were willing to spend all her time doing this grade of work instead of the missionary work she came to do, she *couldn't* do most of it because of the conditions and customs of the country. *Extracts from home letters of Mrs. Cady H. Allen of Hamadan.*

DR. MARY D. ALLEN, HAMADAN

THROUGH A NEW WORKER'S EYES

No one could be in Persia without noticing some peculiarities in the people and customs. When we go for a walk we usually take the middle of the street except for the time we are dodging the carriages that come dashing along with the drivers announcing the fact that they are coming by shouting at the tops of their voices. The sidewalk is full. Sometimes a man is doing carpenter work there, so that no one could possibly pass. Quite often there will be a score or more of donkeys standing with their heads toward the wall. The fruit stands usually occupy a good share of the sidewalk and one will sometimes see a tail waving and realize that it is a portable stand with a donkey under the load. Persian rugs are laid out on the street so that the passers-by will walk over them, making them valuable because they have the antique look. Grapes, most delicious, have the fresh green colors, others partially turned brown, and still others fully seasoned into raisins, all on the same bunch. At first I thought they had spoiled and so was laying them aside, when my attention was called to the strange phenomenon. It seems strange to have the men keep their odd caps on in the presence of women. Their coats with the pleated or full skirts, their hair and beards dyed red and their fingernails colored purple or red make a strange combination. The faces are what haunt one, for there is so little of contentment in any one of them and so much of unrest written there.

A deep impression was made upon me the first day that I saw the girls, over a hundred of them, with their strange costumes and their veils. The words came into my mind, "But even unto this day when Moses is read, the veil is upon their heart. Nevertheless when it shall turn to the Lord, the veil shall be taken away." We, who have had it made easy for us all of our lives, can not realize what it means to these people to confess Christ. A woman spoke some time ago about her daughter's being excused from morning prayers. The teacher replied that no one was excused. The woman said, "If my daughter attends the prayers and studies the Bible she will become a Christian and then her father will have to kill her." The first Sabbath I spent here, a man of over seventy was baptized. It was a touching sight, that old man in strange combination of Persian and American clothes, publicly leaving the old and coming into the new life. When one thinks of what it means to him (for he bears the marks of the scourgings that he received when his associates knew of his confessing faith in Christ) one learns that "enduring hardness" has a different meaning here than it has in the homeland.

(*Miss*) *Florence E. Murray.*

TEHERAN.

CHANGES IN THE MISSIONARY FORCE

ARRIVALS:

At San Francisco, Sept. 19.—Miss Bertha Blount of S. Siam. Address, 5424 Abbott Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
At Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—Rev. and Mrs. Henry N. White of N. Siam. Address, 635 Pear Street, Vineland, N. J.
At Montreal, —,—. Rev. and Mrs. Cyril Ross of Korea. Address, Princeton, N. J.
At New York, Oct. 14.—Rev. J. A. Graham, M.D., and Mrs. Graham of the Philippine Islands.
At New York, Oct. 22.—Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Love of W. Africa. Address, West Salem, O.
At New York, Oct. 25.—Miss Jessie Scott of Colombia, S. A. Address, Bellwood, Pa.
At New York, Oct. 25.—Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Lee of Colombia, S. A. Address, Clarence, N.Y.
At New York, Oct. 28.—Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Weber of W. Africa. Address, care B. F. M., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.
At New York, Oct. 28.—Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Neal of W. Africa. Address, Grant's Pass, Oregon.
At New York, Oct. 28.—Miss Elizabeth Christie of W. Africa. Address, Villisca, Ia.
At New York, Oct. 28.—Miss Christina Sudermann of W. Africa. Address R. D. 3, Box 19, Reedley, Cal.
At New York, Oct. 28.—Miss Verna Eick of W. Africa. Address, Flandreau, S. D.
At New York, Oct. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hope of W. Africa. Address, Flat Rock, Ill.
At New York, Oct. 29.—Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Sutz of W. Africa. Address, 1235 Sliker Avenue, Price Hill, Cincinnati, O.
At New York, Oct. 29.—Rev. F. O. Emerson of W. Africa. Address, Memphis, N. Y.

DEPARTURE:

From San Francisco, Oct. 24.—Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Espey, returning to Central China.

MARRIAGES:

At Batanga, Africa, July 17.—Rev. R. H. Evans and Miss Bertha Zipp, both of the W. Africa Mission.
At Tripoli, Syria, Aug. 26.—Dr. Ara Elsie Harris of the Syria Mission and Rev. B. T. Schuyler of the Punjab Mission, India.
At Beriût, Syria, Sept. 2.—Rev. R. C. Byerly and Miss Jessie Glochler, both assigned to the Persia Mission.
At Beirût, Sept. 17.—Miss Elizabeth March and Rev. W. A. Freidinger of the Syria Mission.

Concerning Africa

THE long strain of anxiety about our representatives in the German territory in West Africa is greatly relieved by the arrival of the home-coming party late in October. These missionaries, who were to leave on furlough early in August, did not start until August twentieth on account of the war. They could get no funds from the bank for their passage money, but the Colonial Governor of Kamerun very courteously furnished the party with a small steamer which took them to Fernando Po, a neutral port.

The party got away on September 16th and were taken to Teneriffe Harbor, Canary Islands; there Mr. and Mrs. Love and Mr. and Mrs. Patterson secured passage to England but there was no room for the rest of the party, who went on to Cadiz and thence to Gibraltar where they finally got passage to the United States, part of them coming on the "Carpathia" and part on the "Peruvia," reaching New York on the 28th and 29th of October respectively.

Dr. Weber says: "When we left Africa everything was under military rule and the feeling was very tense.

"Of course the natives could not understand why Christian nations should be at war in that way, and they were constantly asking why it was. The greatest need of the missionaries was for supplies and money. Many of them had already when we left taken to native food almost entirely. There were no provisions to be had, as the stores of the trading firm were taken over by the Government. The Colonial Governor of Kamerun, however, assured Mr. Adams that in the case of our mission he would allow supplies to come through the Spanish territory to the south, if it was clearly shown that the supplies were only for the use of the missionaries."

Mail should now be addressed: care of American Presbyterian Mission, Benito, Spanish Guinea, West Africa; via Cadiz or Barcelona, by Transatlantica Line.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT

JAPAN

Mrs. T. M. McNair writes from Karuizawa: We shall soon be back in Tokyo and our "vacation" will be over. The reason why I give the word vacation special marks is because a special definition should be ascribed to it if it is to be applied to a summer six weeks in this place. When schools close meetings begin and Karuizawa is chosen as the best place for W. C. T. U. and Kindergarten Association and council and mission meetings and special Bible study classes, also lectures on the language, literature and customs of the people and a summer school for new missionaries especially, but which make demands on the older ones also, etc. Our first ten days here were given to Annual Mission meeting at the Council of Associated Missions. Mission meeting lasted an extra week and as the weather was unusually hot, even at this altitude, we were very glad that circumstances had prevented its being held in the neighborhood of Tokyo, as was originally planned by the Committee of Arrangements. There is a good auditorium here which is used for church services and general meetings but it is not available for occupation for several successive days by one mission, so we opened our house, which fortunately has good verandas and is in a retired place, and everyone seemed to enjoy coming together in a home rather than in a public place. It was a very satisfactory meeting and we shall all feel the spiritual influence of our seven days' close association during the coming year. There were frequent pauses for prayer during the meetings and on Sunday evening there was a big, helpful communion service.

For several weeks before coming to Karuizawa we were experiencing the present woes and anticipating joys of having our house in Tokyo renovated. A friend placed a sum of money in the hands of the Board's Treasurer with the definite understanding that it was to be used in making the house "habitable." This meant an entirely new roof, some very much needed general repairs, fresh paint, clean walls, some plumbing and better heating arrangements. As almost every step of all these processes must be vigilantly watched by interested eyes, we all had strenuous times. Mr. McNair was obliged to make frequent pilgrimages to the top of a very steep roof in order to prevent tiles from being merely wired together instead of nailed in the under-roof, where holes had been made in the tin. To avoid future leakages and consequent repairs, other, and let us hope unjabbed pieces, had to be substituted. When the painters were at work under solemn promise to use only the best linseed oil, vigilant olfactories detected odors of benzine and fish oil with other ingredients and vigorous remonstrance was necessary. These and many such experiences will show you that missionary life has its unexpected and incongruous sides. While all this was going on printers' messengers were coming twice each day with proofs to be read; classes had to be met and other engagements kept, and preparations made for the vacation sojourn in the mountains. But we lived through it all and at the last possible moment fled away leaving the paint to dry—if it only will! We are comfortably forgetting the past and avoiding any suggestion of forecast as to what will await us in September.

SIAM

Dr. J. W. McKean writes from Chieng Mai: The Chieng Mai Leper Asylum was formally opened on June 11, 1913, with one hundred lepers in the six brick cottages. The opening of this, the first leper asylum in the kingdom of Siam, was an event that attracted the attention, not only of the public, but of the higher government officials. Their Excellencies, the Siamese High Commissioner, the Governor of Chieng Mai and the Major General of the Army and other officials favored us with their presence and showed their appreciation of the work not only by kind words but by generous gifts. The main support of the Asylum, as in former years, has come from the Mission to Lepers in India and the East. Local contributions and gifts from friends in the United States have been greatly appreciated.

It scarcely need be said that so long as home and friends afford him protection the leper will not seek the Asylum. But when former friends become bitter foes, when the last spark of family love has been exhausted under the blight of the terrible disease, when all hope has fled, then the poor outcasts come to us as a last resort. A few days since we met a leper painfully making his way to the Asylum, his last earthly refuge. He was given a hearty welcome. On reaching home that day, we found that the mail had brought twenty-five dollars from a friend, an amount sufficient to provide this man with food and clothing for an entire year. What a blessed gift to meet an immediate need! Two leper women, sisters, came one day crying from fear and grief. Their father had died of leprosy; the mother, also a leper, was very ill; the neighbors had driven the family from their hut and they came to us for refuge. Men were sent to carry the mother to the Asylum, but she died before their arrival. The remainder of the family was brought and now the five leper members of that household are happy Christian people in a safe home.

INDIA

Miss Sarah M. Wherry writes from Moga: I believe the next ten years will see the higher classes coming into Christianity and then I think it will not be long that foreign missionaries need stay here. I think the time has now come when we must only act as helpers to the Indian workers, and this "being hid" is the test of our humility and faith, but it must be so before we can leave them. The enemy is so vigilant now that almost all the workers begin to feel that it is best for us to make few visits in a new place until the people have come out and been baptized. We have a summer school here and Miss Jenks and I are teaching the women. We have twenty-one women, forty children, all but two under six years of age, and about twenty-six men. In the meantime there is plenty heaping up for me at Jagraon. The Arya'o there (these are the greatest enemies the Government and the Christian have here) decided they would build a Boys' High School just beside our girls' and boys' school. We protested to the Government and it stopped them.

With Presbyterian Young People

SUGGESTIONS FOR PICTURESQUE PROGRAMMES

SUPPLEMENTING our article in the November number on why it is a good thing for auxiliaries and societies to have an occasional mission pageant, and how the mechanical details of these pageants should be arranged, we give this month some concrete suggestions for such presentations of vital truth in the form of pageants, scenes, short plays, musical or dramatic programmes.

A general programme including home mission features and occupying about two hours might consist of the following episodes:

Music: Missionary hymns.

Introductory episode (a short explanatory speech may replace this or it may be omitted altogether). A study-class determines to look over the field; an indifferent home-worker is transported in a dream; a gay young or middle-aged woman muses over her girlhood days and recalls her mother's interest in mission work, etc.

Foreign scenes.

Music: Japanese flavor. "Madame Butterfly" or other airs.

Japan: kindergarten scene.

Music: English national airs.

Africa: Stanley's meeting with Livingstone.

Music: oriental flavor.

India: scene in a zenana.

Music: oriental flavor

China: a medical mission station.

Music: hymns.

Turkey: Presentation of diplomas at Christian College.

Home Scenes.

Music: national airs.

New York: Christmas at Ellis Island.

Music: Indian melodies.

Western: itinerant missionary preaching to Indians.

Music: Southern airs.

Freedmen: cabin scene, shifting to school.

End with cast and audience singing some inspiring hymn or the "Star Spangled Banner."

How To Use The Child in the Midst gives a wide variety of suggestions about animated programmes, describing fully how each one may be worked out. Chart meetings, living panoramas, blackboard meetings, a missionary *menu*, a missionary orchestra, object lesson of comparative expenditures—these are a few of the suggestions. There is also information about patterns for costumes, gummed letters, mottoes, crayons, etc. *The Vision*, an elaborate pageant given with great success at Northfield, is fully described, with diagrams, description of costumes for the seventy-two participants and all the properties required, songs and music.

The Women's Boards offer also quite a varied range of material. *The Delegates' Mission* requires only two women. In an animated and natural dialogue they show convincingly the right way and the wrong way of being a delegate. Any auxiliary might give this easily at its usual meeting, as costumes are modern and scarcely any properties or stage-setting are required.

The Messengers requires seven characters. They personate the missionary magazine, leaflet, etc. Effective and appropriate costume adds picturesqueness and in this, as in other suggested personations, additional conversation could be introduced to emphasize points more fully.

A Missionary-Musical Pageant, with symbolic music, verse and living pictures, requires about twenty participants besides singers. It shows childhood, girlhood and motherhood in heathen lands, introduces solos, choruses and readings, offering opportunity for the use of all the available talent.

The Power of His Name requires about eighteen characters, and quite a variety of picturesque costume. The central theme is Christian hymns sung in heathen villages and more or less scenic effect may be used.

A Magazine Meeting is a programme rather than a dramatic scene, but if given with spirit and original touches, it could be made inspiring and produced with but little rehearsal.

Everyland will send on request (156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.) full directions for arranging a little pageant with four boys and girls, to be dressed in costumes like those on its cover and sing, "Everyland, My Everyland!"

The Missionary Education Movement offers a variety of programmes, prayer-cycles, text-books for classes; costumes, scenery and curios to be rented; also suggestions for effective missionary exhibits. On request a catalogue of its supplies will be sent (156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.).

For any of this material and for other items which we have not space to mention, write, *not to* WOMAN'S WORK, but to the headquarters of your own Board.

E. E.

A MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Meets regularly at least once a month;
Interests each member by subdividing the work;
Sends regular reports to the Presbyterial Society;
Studies best methods of other Societies;
Interests outsiders so that they join;
Opens its meetings promptly, and with prayer;
Never allows the meetings to get into a rut;
Always makes all possible use of maps, pictures, &c.;
Raises missionary money through systematic giving—
Yes, this and much more does this Society do.

President, Miss Faithful.

AN OMISSIONARY SOCIETY

Often omits the regular society meeting;
Makes no plans for the year's work;
Is always late in beginning its meetings;
Sends no reports to the Presbyterial Society;
Seeks for no new members;
Introduces no new features into its programme;
Omits the devotional service;
Never sends to the Board for new literature;
Arouses no interest in missions;
Refuses to give systematically to missions—
Yes, this and much more this Society does.

President, Miss Do Little.

The Missionary Review of the World.

HOME DEPARTMENT

UNITED STUDY OF MISSIONS

The Child in the Midst: CHAPTER IV: THE CHILD AT SCHOOL

Is there still need for educational effort in non-Christian lands?

Give instances of desire for help in this direction.

Describe the general illiteracy of common people in most Eastern countries; quote statistics.

What has been the attitude towards education for women in most of these countries? Quote some condensed expressions of this attitude.

What peoples show advance in this respect? Read extract from *Education of Girls in the Levant*, WOMAN'S WORK, August, 1912.

What countries have plans for general education of the people? Do these include plans for education in religion?

Where must they look for teachers? Advantage of teachers trained in Christian schools.

Testimony of Japanese, Indians, Persians, Chinese, Armenians, Turks, etc., to the advantages of Christian schools.

Compare educational opportunities of girls in America with those of other countries—India a hundred thousand girls in school out of a possible thirty millions; China sixteen thousand out of a possible forty-one millions; the United States nine millions out of a possible nine millions. (See *How to Use.*)

The Christian Kindergarten, its great importance and influence.

Increasing difficulty of teaching beginners as they grow older.

Hindrance to girls' intellectual development of early marriage; importance of educating future mothers.

Lessons learned in school outside of books; all round training, physical, mental, moral and spiritual.

Lack of and demand for wholesome literature.

Why is industrial education so important?

Give list of languages used in schools of our own Board.

Read extract from *Other Children*, page 170.

THE WOOSTER HOMES FOR MISSIONARIES' CHILDREN

EFFICIENCY is the present-day cry, and more and more is it being understood that specific training and efficiency are to each other as cause and effect. Hence we find, on the one hand, increasing public recognition of the responsibility for providing means for efficient training from the earliest years of childhood until the period of technical or professional instruction, and on the other hand, we find on the part of parents a willingness for any sacrifice necessary to make the most of these advantages for their children.

And this efficiency cry is not confined to our own land but sounds with equal insistence from our mission fields. The East looks to the West for guidance along the paths of modern progress, but is now satisfied with none but trained guides, those well equipped to prepare others to become the leaders of their fellow-countrymen. If in this land of unprecedented educational opportunity such preparation means often persistent sacrifice on the part of the parent, what must it mean to the missionary parent who finds added to sacrifice, many bewildering problems?

Separation is the first problem—separation during the formative period of the child's life; separation that means for the parent loneliness and heart-hunger such as the most pressing duties cannot drown, and for the child a gnawing sense of "nobody to understand" or a growing indifference to or independence of parental love. This separation means necessarily also increased outlay from a small income. Then there are the problems of suitable arrangements for vacation seasons, for times of possible illness and the unexpected overturning of carefully laid plans. Not every one has relatives so situated as to welcome the responsibility of the care of another's child, and not always are these within the reach of the best schools. To keep the child with the parents on the foreign field means not only exposure to a physically debilitating climate, but also to a contaminating moral atmosphere. There are but two possible solutions of these problems: either one or both of the parents must withdraw from active service and make a home in this country while the children are studying, or the Church must provide a home for them with special reference to all these necessities, physical, mental and spiritual. How incalculable would be the loss to the work at the front if those in the prime of their service should need to drop even temporarily all connection with it to give their children preparation for their life work!

They builded better than they knew, those who established the Homes for Missionaries' Children in the beautiful, healthful town of Wooster, the seat of the Synod of Ohio's Presbyterian University. These Homes are fulfilling the purpose stated in the Constitution: "The strengthening of the foreign mission work by providing for the home life of the children of missionaries in such a way as to enable the parents to remain at their posts." Only the children of those actively engaged in foreign mission work in connection with the Presbyterian Board are eligible to their privileges.

"The Livingstone," for boys only, is near the University Campus, one of the finest situations in the town. "The Westminster," for the girls and also for boys under twelve and a half years, is an attractive residence surrounded by spacious grounds. Both buildings have been enlarged and adapted to their present purpose, are heated by hot water, have isolation wards for infectious diseases and open fireplaces in the library. Nowhere could the young people have more charming and healthful surroundings. In the more than twenty years since the founding of the Homes among the entire number residing in them there has never been a death, and cases of serious illness have been exceedingly rare.

Concerning the plans for Title and Maintenance we quote from the 1914 folder: "The two properties, the titles to which are held in trust by the Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions, are now valued together at $50,000. They were purchased by voluntary contributions. The original cost was $20,000. No funds for this work are asked from church societies. This rule was made in order that the Homes should interfere in no way with the regular foreign mission funds. The bond between the Board in New York and the Homes was made in order to safeguard the property for the Presbyterian Church. No money is received from the Foreign Board's funds." The Board of Managers receives for each child $175 per year from the parents; this amount must be supplemented by voluntary contributions. Although the cost of living has steadily increased during recent years no additional charge has been asked of parents, so that the deficit to be made up by annual subscriptions must necessarily be proportionately increased.

The Homes are under the direction of a Board of Managers, consisting of twelve women, assisted by an advisory committee of three men, appointed by and responsible to the Board of Foreign Missions. Six members of the Board resident in Wooster form an executive committee which has general oversight. The matrons, who are the essential factor in realizing the ideal for the Homes, have always been cultured Christian women who created a true home atmosphere for those under their care. The rooms are an anchorage for their inmates not only for the school term but for the whole year, a place where personal treasures may be gathered, and to which they return with a sense of home-coming.

The girls are given a share in the household duties such as a mother would give her daughter, and are taught and encouraged to make such of their clothing as time permits. The boys, besides the care and direction of the matron, have a preceptor, and it is a striking illustration of the influence exerted that the present preceptor is one who has been a member of Livingstone's family. The majority of those educated in the two families return to the work to which the parents are devoting their lives, but no pressure is put upon them to this end, their caretakers feeling that this is a question to be decided alone with their God. In vacation the young people visit relatives and friends of their parents, or take remunerative positions under suitable conditions found for them by the managers. The Homes are open to the students during the entire year. The younger pupils attend the public schools and through the courtesy of the University, the college courses are free, so that the education is without expense.

These Homes are the possession and therefore the responsibility of the entire Presbyterian Church, and yet as we look over the list of annual contributors we realize how few are those who are shouldering the burden of maintenance and also how many of those who have given support to the work have entered the Heavenly Home. We wonder whether we who remain are as loyal as they to the trust reposed in us by those who are doing our work on distant shores. Surely the Homes make their own appeal to all who love the missionary cause. Their success is proved and the opportunity is ours to help solve the financial problems caused by the inevitably increasing current expense by seeking annual contributions in large or small amounts, by direct gifts, and by dispelling the prevailing ignorance on the subject of the Wooster Homes.

E. D. H.

WAYS OF WORKING

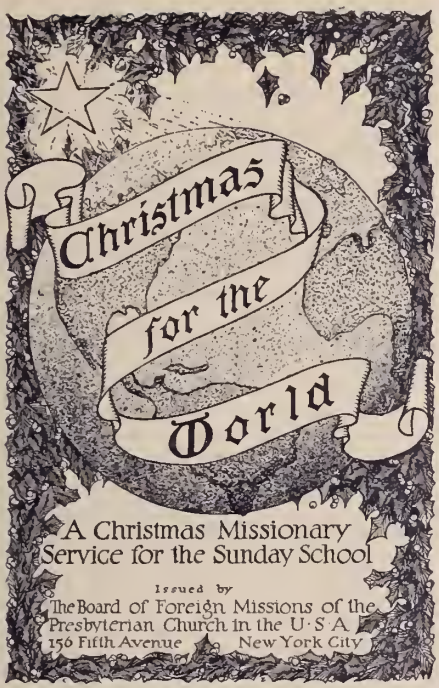
"MANY of our members are girls who are engaged during the day. They are enjoying the new arrangement this year of our study classes. The members come straight from their business to a *cafeteria* supper, a few simple but good items on the *menu*, always one hot dish and tea and coffee, sold at exactly what they cost with enough added to pay the dishwasher. The girls wait on themselves, have a jolly time at supper and then go fresh and rested to the classes."

"As a feature of our auxiliary's annual meeting, which occurs in January and at which we always have a reception with refreshments, we are working up a Debate between the interested and the uninterested women in our church. We have secured a Chairman for the Negative and one for the Affirmative, hope to have the former tell frankly why they do not care for Foreign Missions and the latter triumphantly refute all their arguments."

To all who "can not understand" why our Board of Foreign Missions should have had such a large deficit last year we would recommend a careful reading of Mr. Speer's article on the subject in *The Assembly Herald* for July. It might be well in connection with the reading to ask ourselves whether we, personally, were responsible for any of the conditions that caused the deficit. *M. E. H.*

WE have moved from the pleasant home we had occupied less than two years. Our new house is really better though we pay a little less rent. It adjoins the compound, so is more convenient for Mr. March's work. We had wished to get into the Moslem quarter if we were ever to move, and the Moslem owners of this house offered it, wishing to rent it to missionaries! It seemed to be God's leading, for we prayed for larger opportunities to reach this class of people and we do so hope now to improve all possible opportunities. The owners live in the middle story, their pharmacy and other shops being on the ground floor, and we have the upper story with fine air and beautiful views. . . . The "Bungalow" where we spent five happy years has this summer been torn down to be replaced by a new section of our Girls' School, which has been partially renewed and enlarged, and is now to be completed, thanks to the generous gift of Mrs. J. S. Kennedy at the time of her recent visit to Beirût. It is very likely, however, that building operations will be suspended for a time on account of the dreadful war. (*Mrs. F. W.*) *Jennie H. March.*

BEIRUT.



THE new Christmas service for Sunday-schools presents quaint Carollers and Pilgrims with their carols of olden time. The Coin Collector is of such an attractive design that every one will want to use it to hurry some coins to the field by way of the Foreign Board. Complete sample packet of supplies gladly sent on application. Supplies are free in quantities desired, to Sunday-schools contributing a Christmas offering to foreign missions through the Board. Send orders early to avoid the delay of the season, when mails are overwhelmed. Address Rev. George H. Trull, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

No better Christmas present for boys and girls under thirteen can be found than the junior missionary magazine of the Presbyterian Church, *Over Sea and Land*. Secretaries of literature are asked to arrange with superintendents of Sunday-schools to have the magazine given to all such boys and girls. Where this is impossible, approach the teachers individually and the parents. The children are delighted with the fine colored cover, its coming regularly each month, and with the stories and up-to-date information about the missions of their Church. Through no other channel can they gain such splendid information and incentive to work for our missions as through *Over Sea and Land*, their own dear little Presbyterian magazine. Samples always free at Room 1114, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City. Send for them. Subscription price, 52 cents a year.

OCTOBER number of the *International Review of Missions* has an article on *The War and Missions* by the Editor, dealing with the present situation, apart from national bias or political creed.

Dr. Joh. Warneck's article, *Vestiges of Heathenism in the Church on the Mission Field*, demonstrates the great contribution which Germany makes to the study of missions; Dr. S. M. Zwemer of Cairo records recent utterances of educated Moslems concerning Jesus Christ and the Scriptures.

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS

From Philadelphia

PRAYER-MEETING, Dec. 15. TOPICS: *Our Mission Study Classes, Syria, Persia.*

THE October directors' meeting reached high water mark for enthusiasm; the solemn, joyful note of "no retreat" was heard throughout. Deep regret was expressed at the resignation of two of our directors on account of ill health, Miss Massey and Mrs. MacColl, secretary for Punjab, who had just learned to know and love her missionaries. Miss Mildred Thorpe, daughter of our former president, was elected a director. The following missionaries were adopted. China: Mrs. W. J. Locke, M. D., Miss Eleanor C. Logan, Mrs. R. A. Lanning, Mrs. W. R. Wheeler. Korea: Miss Vannie N. Knorr, R. N., Miss Carrie L. Few. Syria: Mrs. W. A. Freidinger. India: Miss Irene Mason. Africa: Mrs. B. J. Reemtsma. Persia: Miss Dora Wick, loaned by the Board of the Northwest. Miss Wick is the only one whose support has been promised. Who will support the others?

IN these days of financial stress and uncertainty it is no small thing to be able to report an "advance" in our missionary receipts. The treasurer's books at the end of the second quarter showed an increase of nearly $3,000 over the first two quarters of last year! This has meant thoughtfulness on the part of individual donors, and the faithful effort of local and presbyterial treasurers. Let the good work continue and our $225,000 goal for regular work will surely be reached. Acting upon the request of several presbyterial presidents we have apportioned this amount to each presbyterial society and the plan is being taken up with enthusiasm.

THE prayer-meeting in October was, as usual, unusual in interest. Miss Webster of Mauch Chunk was the leader, the embodiment of cheer and faith founded on the promises of God. Mrs. George F. Fitch of Shanghai was the missionary speaker, lifting us up to a high plane of service, "the outliving of the inliving Christ." There was a glimpse of Mrs. Fitch's varied activities as teacher, editor, evangelist and homemaker and a steady look at the privileges which are ours. From the Philippines came a first letter from Miss Heywang, enthusiastic over the special advantages afforded by dormitory work. Miss Latta held up a sheaf of new leaflets adapted to our every need, from *The Child in the Midst*, of which 3,000 have already been sold, to the latest drama, "all in greater demand than before."

THE first news received from Africa since July was the wedding of Miss Bertha Zipp and Rev. Rowland Evans at Batanga. There was a civil and a religious ceremony and many graceful and courteous attentions from government officials and missionary comrades.

IN addition to Miss Schultz we have Miss Rogers, formerly of India, and Miss Heckman for study-class work in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. Apply to Mrs. Faries.

THERE is a call for a new and very good Responsive Service. Who will send us one which has been tried and approved?

LEAFLETS FOR THE MONTH: *The Cry of Womanhood in Moslem Lands; Hospitals in Persia and Syria; Sanatorium in Maamaltain; Wonder Stories*, each 3 cts.; *Is Old Persia Ready for a New Birth?* 5 cts.; *The Upside Down Children*, 2 cts.

NEW LEAFLETS: *Felipe, the Fisher Boy*, S. America (Miss Scott), 2 cts.; a new series of programmes for children's meetings printed on cards, full of suggestions. Ready by December.

From Chicago

Meetings at Room 48, 509 South Wabash Ave., every Friday at 10 A.M. Visitors welcome.

THE War Emergency Fund is calling loudly to us to meet:

1. The risen cost of money exchange.
2. The advanced cost of transportation of missionaries.
3. The cost of hospital supplies and freight insurance on shipments.
4. Unusual expenses to missionaries on the field.
5. The help we must give to neighboring European missionaries whose support has been cut off.

We hope that these gifts may be generous—but—our regular funds for the support of our missionary family are coming in slowly. Instead of being ahead of last year at this time we are *several thousand dollars behind!*

This is a time when those of us who are not seriously affected financially by the war or other troubles should not only not lag with our contributions, but should make, if need be, great personal sacrifice to increase our gifts very materially. *Double them, if possible!*

This is the December Number and our year ends in March. Pray, pray as you have never prayed before, and give too, as you have never given before, and *do it now.*

OUR total receipts for the China Campaign Fund to Oct. 15, 1914, are $58,989.01. A little more than $16,000.00 needed to complete our pledge for China before March 15, 1915, and only four months left of the year.

WHAT would you think if you heard of a secretary of literature appealing for subscriptions to WOMAN'S WORK, and she did not take the magazine herself?

Better send in your fifty cents before somebody finds out that *you* don't take it!

AUTUMN brought to Room 48, among other welcome guests, Miss Julia Huggins of Pasadena, Cal., Mrs. W. B. Allison of Guatemala, Mrs. Roy H. Brown of Albay, P. I.; Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Hoisington of Batanga, Africa, and Mrs. D. J. Fleming of India. The addresses and informal talks given here and elsewhere by these five missionaries during their furlough have been as gratefully appreciated as they were helpful. Miss Huggins brought greetings from old friends met at a reception given in the Peabody Rest Home to Mrs. S. J. Rhea, by Mrs. Louis Mitchell, once president of Chicago Presbyterial Society. Mrs. Rhea's characteristic response to the welcome spoken began, "You are all beautiful!"

A REPEATED request for picture cards for her Sunday scholars comes from Miss Christina J. Braskamp, Tengchou (near Chefoo), Shantung, China. Used post cards can be sent to any country in the Postal Union, except Japan and Korea, at the same rate as other printed matter (1 ct. for each 2 oz. or fraction) if wrapped in packages weighing not less than 10 oz. with "old commercial papers" written on wrapper.

LEAFLETS: SYRIA: *Annual Report*, 5 cts.; *Picture Posters*, 5 cts. each, 20 cts. per set; *Syrian Facts for Scientific Minds; Syria—Land of Veiled Problems*, each 2 cts.

PERSIA: *The New Woman in Persia; Open Doors in Persia; The Upside Down Children*, each 2 cts.; *Is Old Persia Ready for a New Birth?* 5 cts.

☞ Do not send orders for leaflets, Year-Books or other literature to WOMAN'S WORK but to your own Headquarters.

From New York

Prayer-meeting at 156 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th St., the first Wednesday of each month, at 10.30 A.M. Each other Wednesday there is a half-hour meeting for prayer and reading of missionary letters, commencing at same hour.

WITH our president, Mrs. Prentice, in the chair the monthly prayer-meeting was especially interesting. Miss Huntington, who represents the Board of the Northwest in Syria, and our Miss Dickey of Ningpo, brought us greetings. The latest news regarding the Philippines, as reported by Mr. Schell was that the church there had been granted independence by General Assembly, thus satisfying their desire for self-government and increasing native responsibility. Three causes contribute to the crisis in the Foreign Board: the difficulty of communicating with missionaries because of the war; the deficit, caused by the success of the work and our failure to keep pace with it, and business depression. The Church must face these difficulties with courage and pray to be led. Mr. Higginbottom told us of the extreme poverty in India and consequent degradation. Being an agricultural country the aim is to teach the boys better methods in that line to prepare them for a self-respecting manhood, able to support the native church.

THE force in Canton, China, will have a valuable addition in Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Eleanor C. Logan at York, Pa., Oct. 17. Mr. Thompson was born in China, his father and mother being missionaries there for eleven years. Two brothers and a sister are already working there. Mrs. Thompson is bright and vivacious, and will be an efficient helpmate to her husband, who is a man of exceptional character and thoroughly consecrated to the work.

MRS. FRANK W. ROGERS of Huntington, L. I., has just been elected president of Nassau Presbyterial Society in place of Mrs. Zabriskie, whose continued ill-health necessitated her resignation. We are sorry Mrs. Zabriskie has been obliged to leave the office where her efficient leadership has long been felt, and we extend a cordial welcome to Mrs. Rogers.

SOCIETIES wishing to send gifts to missionaries for their schools are requested to send by parcel post. Three pounds in a package goes more safely than the full allowance. Local postmasters can give the rates. The war has increased freight charges and insurance so much that boxes are too costly.

THE next annual meeting of the Women's Board will be held on the *fourth Wednesday in April, 1915, in Louisville, Ky.*

According to our constitution each presbyterial society is entitled to two delegates from its executive committee and one delegate for every five auxiliaries (Women's societies). Plan early to

send delegates to this meeting, which we hope will be one of unusual interest and importance.

A DRAMATIC story, *The Call of the Star*, is especially appropriate for the Christmas season. It may either be read or enacted. Billy, in a dream, is shown how the Star of Bethlehem brings light to some of the dark places of the earth. Price 10 cts.

LEAFLETS ON PERSIA AND SYRIA: *The Open Door in Persia; The New Woman in Old Persia; Glimpses of Our Work in Syria; Syrian Facts for Scientific Minds*, each 2 cts.; *Hospitals in Persia; Hospitals in Syria; Why Zaraphee Changed Her Mind*, each 3 cts.; *Is Old Persia Ready for a New Birth?* 5 cts.

☞Do not send orders for leaflets, Year-Books or other literature to WOMAN'S WORK but to your own Headquarters.

From St. Louis

Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month at 10.30 A.M., Room 707, 816 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Visitors always cordially welcome. Missionary literature for sale at the above number.

THE synodical meetings of Texas and Missouri furnished interesting topics at one of the Board meetings during the past month. The delegates also brought home suggestions that would prove useful in any community. For example, the last week of October was to be set aside all over Texas as a week of self-denial, and the results therefrom are to be devoted to various purposes, such as the New China Fund, home missions, etc. Why not a similar period all over our country?

MR. MCCUNE, at this meeting in his last public address before sailing, stated to a most enthusiastic audience that, in his belief, Korea would be affected by the war only to the degree in which our eyes were taken off our aim and the gifts to forward the work there decreased.

MISSOURI Synodical Society was fortunate in numbering among its speakers Mr. Creighton of Yeung Kong, China, and Mr. Eccles of Japan. Mr. Creighton laid stress on the advanced state in which one finds the women in the Chinese church to-day. In both states prayer and faith were the keynotes of the meetings.

GREAT interest was evinced in the working out of the Standard of Excellence; and partly due to its adoption, one society in Kansas City Presbytery showed a gain of 100 per cent. in membership, while in St. Joseph a society reports more magazines taken than the total number of members.

THE next synodical meeting will be held in Moberly, Missouri.

From San Francisco

920 Sacramento St. Meeting first Monday of each month at 10.30 and 1.30. Executive meeting every third Monday. Prayer service first and third Monday from 12 till 12.30.

OUR treasurer at 156 Fifth Ave., New York, hints that last year there was a falling off in receipts for our magazine, WOMAN'S WORK, and she is anxious about it now as the close of the year is coming soon. She asks if all of our secretaries of literature are really subscribers. We suggest that such secretaries report yearly how many subscriptions they have received.

OUR topic for December is *Syria and Persia—Moslem Lands*. Between Russian influence and Moslem dictation in regard to what should be taught heretofore in our schools in Persia, all this has been removed and the schools are now prosperous. In Teheran each school has had the largest enrolment in its history, with 345 pupils in the girls' school and 487 in the boys' school; 449 of these are from Moslem homes.

WHEN the Young Turkish party came into power in Syria, it was hoped that restrictions upon mission work would be removed, but it has needed the experience of the Balkan war to create conditions out of it. Missionaries are required to press their work among the Mohammedans.

WAR is a cruel master; but may we not hope for better conditions as the result of the present war among the many nations who seem to have no purpose but to cruelly slaughter human lives?

YUAN SHI KAI, the President of the Chinese Republic, in permitting the teachings of Confucius felt that the government must not run too far ahead of the people, and amid changes that are taking place, that China was to continue China, and not a weak imitation of a Western nation. Confucius taught a philosophy to the whole nation and not in a true sense a religion. That philosophy was a preparation for the real Gospel of the Son of God which is carried to them by missionaries.

OUR WOMEN'S BOARDS have remitted to the Board of Foreign Missions, as follows:

Philadelphia,	$247,206.57
Northwest,	139,298.09
New York,	131,531.59
Southwest,	31,118.00
Occidental,	24,379.47
North Pacific,	15,386.01
	$588,919.73

LEAFLETS: FOR PERSIA: *Wonder Stories*, 2 cts.; *Mahmud, a Persian Story*, 2 cts.; *Questions and Answers*, 5 cts.; *Schools and Colleges in Persia*, 1 ct.; *The New Persia*, 2 cts.; SYRIA: *Dr. C. V. A. Van Dyck*, a Hero, 2 cts.; *Historical Sketch*, 10 cts.; *Schools and Colleges in Syria*, 3 cts.; *The Women of Turkey as Affected by the Revolution*, 2 cts.; *Under the New Sultan*, 1 ct.; *Wonder Stories in Syria*, 3 cts.

☞Do not send orders for leaflets, Year-Books or other literature to WOMAN'S WORK but to your own Headquarters.

From Portland, Oregon

Executive meeting at 10 A. M. on first Tuesday each month, and popular meeting on third Tuesday at 2.30 P. M. in First Church. Literature obtained from Miss Abby S. Lamberson, 454 Alder St., Portland.

OUR Board invites missionaries about to pass through our territory to send due notice to Mrs. F. I. Fuller, 503 Spring St., Portland.

AT our meeting in October every subject seemed to bring us before God in prayer and yet *more* prayer that peace and good will may come speedily into our troubled world. The following are extracts from some letters read at this meeting—Mrs. Douglas of Persia writes: "It is such a satisfaction to have the home provided for us by Mr. Kennedy's bounty. It has been a real help to comfort and efficiency. The regular work has gone on as usual —every day running over with engrossing duties. My sewing and embroidery class continued with about fifty in attendance. I am glad some kind friend stirred up a renewed interest in this industrial work, and lately the post has brought me several parcels from different states." (Shortly

after this letter Mrs. Douglas was stricken with illness, and obliged to return to this country.)

MISS VAN VRANKEN writes from Siam: "We are planning an enlargement for our girls' school in Chieng Mai. A site and equipment quite ideal thirty years ago is entirely inadequate now. Mrs. McGilvary is giving great help in taking my primary sewing class of twenty-five girls."

MISS MARGARET S. BLISS writes from China: "I am wondering what has been happening in Yeung Kong lately that would interest you. Do I hear some one say 'Floods?' We have gotten off lightly, but further north the conditions are heart-breaking. Eleven counties in this province are under water. Cities large as Spokane and numberless villages are submerged. Thousands have taken refuge in the hills, where they are without shelter and food, and a prey to all manner of diseases. Thousands have died."

FROM Wanamaker High School, Allahabad, comes a letter from Miss Lee, in which she says: "At last I am beginning to come into touch with the work, the girls begin to be friendly instead of shyly running away as at first. I wish you would especially pray for two girls who are my particular charge, Ig-bal, our only non-Christian boarder, a Mohammedan, as sweet and attractive as she is retiring, and Angelina, the problem of the school, bold, daring and yet under it all good at heart if we can only bring it out. Miss McRobbie is doing three hours or more work per day in the hospital."

A LETTER from Mrs. Ethel (Towle) Barber tells of a little son—Harlan Richardson—who gladdened their home in July and who, so far as known, is the first missionary baby born in Medellin, Colombia, S. A. We pray that their fondest hopes for the little one may be more than realized.

NEW LANTERN SLIDES: *Social Aspects of Foreign Missions; Child Life of the World; Home Missions and Public Welfare; The New Era in Asia.* Each, with prepared lecture, loaned for $2.00 and transportation.

LITERATURE FOR DECEMBER: *Syrian Facts for Scientific Minds; The Land of Veiled Problems; The Open Door in Persia; Mirza Ibrahim*, each 2 cts.; *Is Old Persia Ready for a New Birth?* 5 cts.

NEW BOOKLETS: *The Individual and the Social Gospel; Thy Kingdom Come*, each 25 cts.

RECEIPTS TO OCTOBER 15, 1914

By totals from Presbyterial Societies

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church

ATHENS,	$89.85	HUNTSVILLE,	$60.65	PORTSMOUTH,	$95.00	UNION,	$124.00
BEAVER,	65.00	HURON,	72.25	REDSTONE,	411.30	WEST JERSEY,	225.75
BELL,	15.55	LACKAWANNA,	775.55	SHENANGO,	270.75	WOOSTER,	228.10
CHATTANOOGA,	40.90	LEHIGH,	288.10	STEUBENVILLE,	5.63	Miscellaneous,	6,458.39
CLARION,	145.90	LIMA,	366.39				
CLEVELAND,	927.10	MCMINNVILLE,	16.05	Receipts from September 15th to October 15th,			
COLUMBIA,	55.10	MAUMEE,	115.10	Regular,		$11,994.06	
COLUMBUS,	236.50	MONMOUTH,	313.00	New China Fund,		888.54	$12,882.60
COOKEVILLE,	6.00	NEW CASTLE,	416.03	Total receipts since March 15th,			
ERIE,	374.56	NEW HOPE,	21.05	Regular,		$57,409.62	
FAIRFIELD,	16.00	NEWTON,	44.00	New China Fund,		7,827.85	$65,237.47
FLORIDA,	2.70	OXFORD,	35.00				
FRENCH-BROAD,	51.64	PARKERSBURG,	123.26	(Miss) SARAH W. CATTELL, *Treas.*,			
HUNTINGDON,	385.45	PHILADELPHIA,	5.00	501 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.			

Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest

ALTON,	$210.30	GUNNISON,	$20.00	OAKES,	$21.00	ST. CLOUD,	$49.58
BISMARCK,	50.57	HASTINGS,	62.50	PEMBINA,	124.50	SHERIDAN,	13.75
BOULDER,	325.00	IOWA,	15.00	PEORIA,	407.00	SIOUX CITY,	653.95
BOX BUTTE,	31.00	KALAMAZOO,	54.40	PETOSKEY,	39.00	WINNEBAGO,	191.60
CENTRAL DAKOTA,	20.50	KALISPELL,	5.25	PUEBLO,	434.40	YELLOWSTONE,	12.50
CHICAGO,	2,676.45	LA CROSSE,	5.00	RED RIVER,	43.00	S. Dakota Synodical,	10.00
CHIPPEWA,	43.00	LAKE SUPERIOR,	92.00	RUSHVILLE,	129.00	Miscellaneous,	19.45
DENVER,	415.25	LANSING,	143.50				
DETROIT,	1,185.39	LARAMIE,	14.00	Total for month, (including China			
FARGO,	12.00	MADISON,	152.00	Fund, $2,150.33),			$8,696.64
FLINT,	40.00	MATTOON,	267.15	Total from March 16th,			
FORT DODGE,	198.00	MONROE,	28.00	(including China Fund, $7,815.39),			52,442.71
FREEPORT,	272.65	MUNCIE,	116.50				
GALENA,	10.00	NEBRASKA CITY,	5.00	Mrs. THOS. E. D. BRADLEY, *Treas.*,			
GRAND RAPIDS,	23.00	NIOBRARA,	54.50	Room 48, 509 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago.			

Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church

BINGHAMTON,	$137.00	LOUISVILLE,	$53.00	ST. LAWRENCE,	$69.00	Interest,	$350.00
BOSTON,	58.00	LYONS,	132.00	SYRACUSE,	110.00	Miscellaneous,	557.00
BROOKLYN,	104.00	MORRIS & ORANGE,	299.00				
BUFFALO,	726.00	NASSAU,	104.00	Receipts from September 15th to October 15th,			
CAYUGA,	241.44	NEW YORK,	741.25	Regular,		$5,618.49	
CHAMPLAIN,	96.00	NIAGARA,	288.00	New China Fund,		62.00	$5,680.49
CHEMUNG,	224.25	NORTH RIVER,	108.27	Total since March 15th,			
EBENEZER,	82.00	OTSEGO,	114.00	Regular,		$46,098.35	
GENESEE,	176.58	PRINCETON,	41.00	New China Fund,		1,285.53	$47,383.88
GENEVA,	135.70	PROVIDENCE,	43.00				
HUDSON,	74.00	ROCHESTER,	328.00	(Miss) HENRIETTA W. HUBBARD, *Treas.*,			
LOGAN,	96.00	STEUBEN,	192.00	Room 818, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.			

Woman's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Southwest

ABILENE,	$8.00	FT. WORTH,	$31.50	Total for October,	$702.95
AUSTIN,	12.00	LARNED,	127.00	Total to date,	12,651.39
CARTHAGE,	363.45	RIO GRANDE,	24.50	China Campaign Fund for October,	76.00
EMPORIA,	84.00	Miscellaneous,	52.50	Chiua Campaign Fund to date,	2,000.87
				Mrs. WM. BURG, *Treas.*, Per D. P.	

DATE DUE

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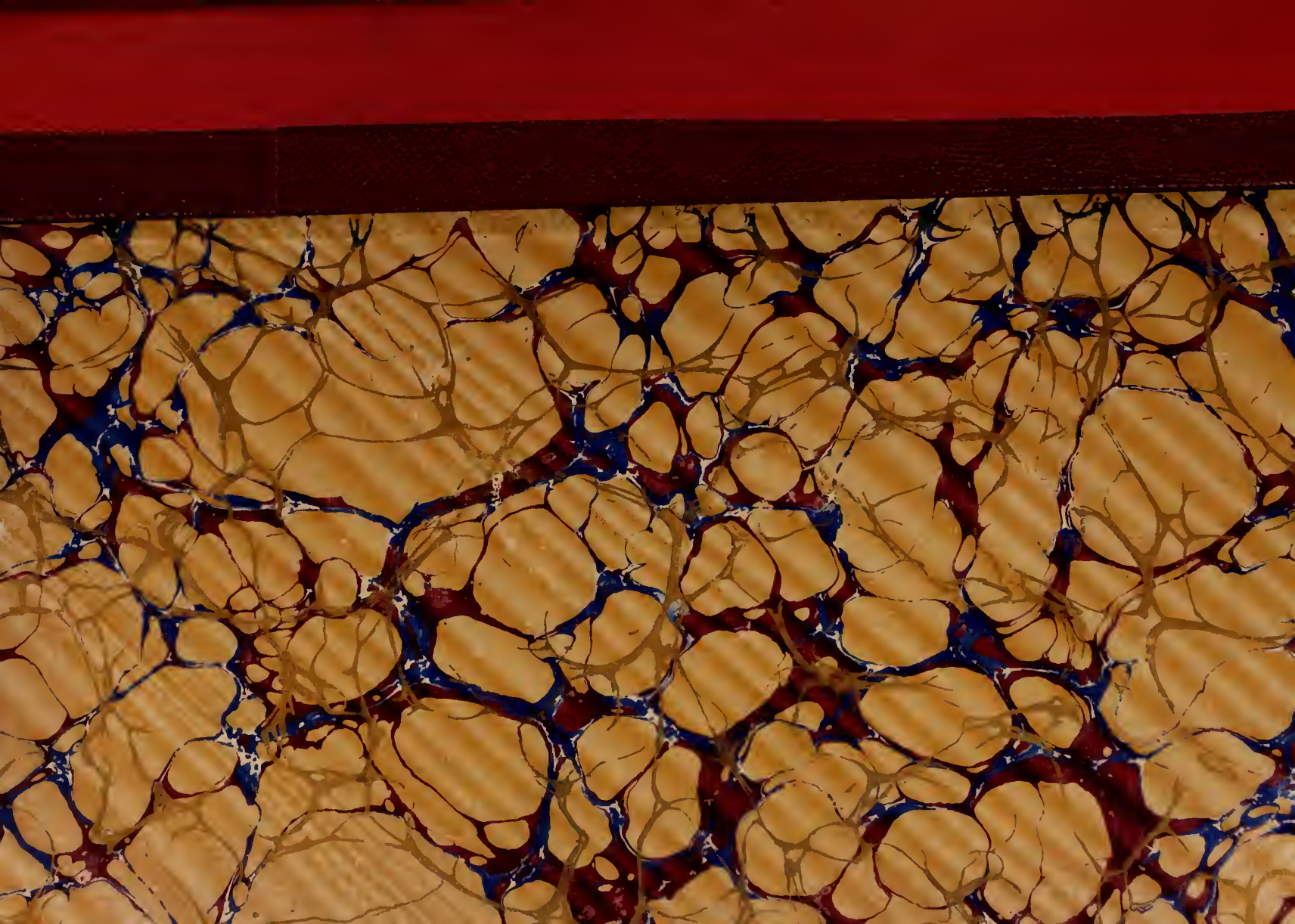
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